ing convinced Colden of the impossibility of en-lording the obnoxious act, the stamps he re-ceived from England ne surrendered to the repre-sentatives of the Common Council, John Cruger

sentatives of the Common Council, John Cruger being then Mayor. This episode, a bloodiess popular victory, and one of the most rightheant signs of the times, deserves to be placed on record side by side with the immortal Tea Party of Boston.

THE REHEAL OF THE STAMP ACT sarly in the following year caused universal joy, and the popular iceling found expression in the rection, by act of the Legislature, of a leaden equestrian statue of deorge IH. on the Bowling Green. A lew years afterward this statue was turned to a purpose the founders had not dreamed of. In the revuision of a duty on itea, upon the reception in New York of the Declaration of independence, the horse and ricer were dragged from the ledestal, broken in pieces and sent to Litenfield, the residence of diver Wolcott, the parint Governor of Connecticut, by whose wife and daughters they were run into thousands of bullets, which were distributed among the patriols of the surrounding country. With these builtes hundreds of British Sodiers were shot during the subsequent invasion of Connecticut.

were shot during the subsequent invasion of Connecticat.

A FIGHTING TRADER.

Speaking for the merchants of New York I might intriner remind you that it was a New York merchant. Alexander McDougail, who, abandoning his counting house, took command of a regiment, and in the disastrons but le of Long Island distinguished himself by his valor in the field and masterly retreat across the East River in the lace of a victorious enemy of overwhelming numbers. After naving rises to the rank of major general and served throughout the war, winning universal condidence and respect, he returned to his commercial pursuits, became a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce and the first President of the Eask New York. Sharing with him in patriotic duty and devotion were such merchants as Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts; Whilam Whipple, of New Hambshire; George Gymer, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Hews, of North Carolina; Burton Gwinnett, of Georgia; Phulp Livingston and Francis Lewis, of New York, and a nost of others all over the land. It is pleasant to romember that the heart of the English people was with us; and it was natural that the assertion by the colonists of the nome-born rights of every Englishman should find sympathy in the mother country; and so it was that the utterances of Hanceck, Adams and Olis were eloquently schoed by such statesmen as Chatbam, Burke and Barré. Chatbam "rejoiced that America had resisted;" Burke saw the group of England in the establishment of the British cononies "on principles of liberty," and sarre went to a daring length in the declaration of his sympathies with the founcers of liberty," and sarre went to a daring length in the declaration of his sympathies with the founcers of liberty, "and sarre went to a daring length in the declaration of his sympathies with the founcers of liberty," and sarre went to a daring length in the declaration of Ris Sympathies with the founcers of liberty, "and sarre went to a daring length in the declaration of Ris Sympathies with the founcers of liberty,"

In the declaration of his sympathies with the founders of this Republic.

Pardon me, Mr. President, for detaining this distinguished andience so long. With such a record before me, bearing directly on the early commerce and general business of the country—a subject which, in advance, your committee kindly assigned me to speak upon to-day—now could I say less? I would not overestimate the services of the merchants; but posterity will never lorget their zeal and fidelity, their deeds and trials in the perilous struggle for personal liberty and national independence. A century has passed since that call April day when these piants were stained with the first blood of a conflict which ultimately gave us the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States. What a memorable epoon in the world's history have een tress one hundred years! How grand, beneficent and cheering the progress of affairs in our own bountry! I shall not open this most instructive volume in the Annuls of mankind. Let us indulge the fervers hope that when our children's children shall assemble to celebrate the second centennial of the assistions event which has drawn us nither they will find this Republic occupying a foremost by sitting amont in the pations of the earth. tennal of the auspicious event which has drawn us hither they will find this Reducide occupying a foremost p sitton among the nations of the earth, and containing within its corders myriads of people, united, prosperous, virtuous and free. Then, indeed shall the patriotic blood which flowed at Lexington and Concord not have been shed in with.

THE DAY IN NEW YORK.

Fiags flying from all public buildings and from many business edifices and private residences throughout the city yesterday gave to New York a holiday aspect, tinged with the warm bues of patriotic association, recalling the days of fervent rejoicing which occurred here so (requently during our late war. There was no formal celebration of the glorious event which one hundred years ago opened the fierce struggle of a band of stragging colonists for their rights against the arrogant usurpation and tyranny of Britanna, mistress of the ocean. But though our citizens joined in no triumphal processions and listened to no spirit-stirring orations like those of Massachusetts, the areat oulk of them joyiully noted the date and associated it with the moving events which have made Lexington and Coucord dear to all Americans and words of inspiration to all people round the world who sigh or stilve for freedom and the natural rights of mannood. Those names and the oright seeds of valor and aerolosuffering linked with in mover on the general voice, and the "sample of pur Revo utlonary grandsires was commended as amples to young America, a stimulant and intentive to pure lives and roble endeavor. our late war. There was no formal celebration of

THE WOMEN'S WAIL. THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BY THE NEW YORK WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY-PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTA-

Quite an interesting looking audience, mostly freatre to participate in the celebration of the Sentennial under the auspices of the Woman's fuffrage Society. The proceedings partly assumed the form of a protest against taxation without women property bolders of Concord were essed one-fifth the amount required defray the expenses incident to the assessed festivities in that historic town, while of course, they are still departed from voting at elections. The theatre was appropriately adorned, and on the stage were many persons identified with the movement which has been agitated with such vigor for years past. Among others were Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Henrietta Westbrook, Mrs. Helen M. Slocum, H. H. Wilcox and Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D. The President occupied the chair and opened the proceedings in some well chosen remarks. Following these were some well rendered recitations, on the subject of the celebration, by Mrs. I. E. Frobisher, who delivered the poems with much spirit and force. The first was entitled "Lexington," by C. Homes, and the second "The Battle of Lexingto by G. W. Eungay, both of which were well

by G. W. Bungay, both of walls.

Mrs. I. Devoteux Biake, on being introduced, was warmly applieded. She said:—Just as the first rays of dawn stole across our city this morning, the century was complete since the founders of this nation made their first great stans for liberty. The early april sunshine a hundred years ago saw a group of men and coys gathered together, "a few rods north of the meeting house," in the Massachusetts village of Lexington. Ununformed and undisciplined, standing in ton. Unuallormed and undisciplines, standin the chily morning that bandul of patriots resented the great Republic which on that

the chilly morning, that bandmit of patriots represented the great Republic which on that day 728

To spring from their martyrdom.

The receibous colouists had collected in the hamlets near Boston some military stores; these the British officers in command at Boston resolved about to serged and desiron. Warned of their desira, Paul Revere made his tamous ride to arouse the country to resistance, and in the dead midnight Adams and Endocok went out to summon their comrades to arms. Mart as the list stars vanished before the dawn the drum beat to summon the patriots to action, and in response a hirter band of about eighty men and boys assembled on the villars green. Few as they were in pumbers they presented a brave front as the british resulars came up the quiet street, 200 Strong. What followed was

Sor a bayrill. But a buttling. The minute men reluxed to surrender to Major Pitcairn's haufnly demand, and a volley of muskers, cose and deadly, was pourted on this deviced band. In response only a few random shots were fired withen did absolutely no harm, and, then accing the hopelessness of resistance, the commander of the minute men of despets, the british, called with their easy victory, pushed on toward touring that there another speedy success awaited them. In this they soon bittery parance their error. Almongs they were reminorated on the way, when they reached that village they were met by such a resistance as drove them back, broken and disorganized, on the roading had so proudy followed in the morning. Concord hobit averaged

The slatoffither at Lexington.

The battles of lexington and Concord form an era in our country's assiory. When orives to despect of this land first resolved to revolt against the matter country. Discondent, resentment and indepation had grown stronger montan by monta amone the marty settlers of the land, until they culminated in the most speedid act of annature.

of this land hist resolved to revoit against the mitter country. Discontent, resentment and indignation had grown stronger month by month among the hardy settlers of the land, until they semi-ministed in the most spiendio act of authority that the world has ever seen. A few colonies, existered at long intervals along the Alianue scannerd, dered to dely the purpose in Artion in Europe, and a few crist to dely the armody actually von area to encounter in battle that army which has counted as conquests over the acc of burspeen curvary. What unheard of opplessions crive these people is the final attendal. What unheard of afrocties had the rulers of the e-people practised, what unhear classic what on heard of a strocties had the rulers of the e-people practised, what unhears all wickness improved the encounter therefore the first people of this land were not starving or dying under the row here of an Aiva or a Robespherr, but their civit herefuls had been refused, and rather pointing therefore had been refused, and rather had been those of the angles things. redom had been rejused, and rather re the loss of these precious inings

they were willing to
ENCOUNTED DANGER AND TO BRAVE DEATH. The men and women who suffered at Concord and at Lexington 100 years ago to day were mar

tyrs to the sacred cause of personal liberty. Looking over the records of the past we did again and again repeated the wrongs of which our ancestors complished for the denials and slavery which we women are compelled to undergo to-day are the very same against which our lovel there in presented 100 varrance to-day.

siavery which we women are compelled to undergo to-day are the very same sgainst which our lorelathers protested 100 years ago to-day.

TAXATION WITHOUT REFRESHNATION.

Why look at the mockery of justice which this moment we see enacted! In Concord the women pay one-fit of ail the taxes, and yet are denied a voice in the administration of affairs. It was just such oppressions as these that roused the people to resistance a hundred years ago, and thus the Revolutionary War was begun, a struggle which taxed to the utmost the resources of the colonists. In that long struggle were the women upline and indifferent observers? No! they came forth nobly to bear their full share of the hardship and the sufferings; some of them

ACTUALLY SERVED THE COUNTRY

With arms in their bands, and all the records of the war are glittering with the brilliant deeds of heroism which the women performed. In another year the men of this hatton will celebrate the Centennial of their Independance. What part are we women to have in the page ant? Are we to celebrate the one hundreth birthday of the Republic simply as shives, attired in silks and laces, serving the purposes of golden letters? While the men of the nation will units to rejoice in their recedom, shall we women appear beside them, splendidly and less proud than they? Let every grop of patient blood that runs in our veins forbid snot hundilation.

Mrs. Westbrook was the next speaker, and in the course of a pithy address gave the male por-

Mrs. Westbrook was the next speaker, and in Mrs. Westbrook was the next speaker, and in the course of a piby address gave the maje portion of the community some severe slaps for their sedismness and their characteristic disregard of the rights of woman. After pointing out at some length, and not without some dashes of humor, the justice of woman's claims to recognition, she alinded to the unfairness of insisting on taxation, without the equivalent laid down by the constitution.

without the equivalent laid down by the constitution.

Mrs. Helen Slocum followed, and likewise made
an earnest appeal on behalf of the cause for which
they had assembled.

Mrs. Helen M. Cook, the secretary, then submitted resolutions, which were adopted, to the
effect that a century ago the long struggle of
the Revolution was begun, a struggle
in which the men and women of the
land bore an equal spare of nardship, of
sacrifice and of sunfering, and that at the close of
that contest the men scoured only to themselves
the liberty for which all had contended, it was
now resolved that the sescendants and the representatives of the women thus delrauded reiterate
to-day the claims of the founders of the Republic
and demand that they be relieved from the payment of taxes imposed without their consent and
that the women be given that personal representation which alone secures ireedom. It was also
resolved that these claims be urged, not by an
unnatural resort to the cruel sacrifice of war, but
by an earnest appeal to the justice of the nation.

After some author recitations the proceedings
terminated.

THE GREAT UPRISING OF 1775.

THE GREAT UPRISING OF 1775.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Referring to a scrap of family history, written by the late Dr. Hudson Kinsley, a grandson of one of the minute men of the Revolution, the spirit of the patriots of that time and the promptness with which they rushed from a distance at the first call to arms is evinced by the following extract:-

to arms is evinced by the following extract:

When the difficulties between the colonists and mother country became serious, and the British had taken possession of Boston, the Americans relit that the time for resistance by force had arrived. My grandather. Silas Kinsley, held a commission as lieutenant unfor the King previous to the commencement of hostlities. Under this he assisted to raise and loined a company of minute men, in Easton, thirty mides from Boston, determined to march at a moment's warning to defend their richts and their liberty. When the aiarm was sounded that the British were on their way to Concord with hostile intentions they mustered in haste and marched rapidly to Lexington. They arrived in time to histen the retreat of the british by their appearance and by firing upon them from a distance: but the istingues of the rapid narged and the subsequent exposure of the encampment in the open air on the following night proved too much for grandlather's constitution. A tever ensued, which terminated his life just two weeks after the battle of Lexington, at the age of forty years. His three eilest sons, aged about nineteen, sevenieen and fitteen, named Daniol. Agel and Bethnel, continued in the service during the war, except the latter, who died while in the army.

The above is copied in brief from an account

The above is copied in brief from an account written by my lather, Dr. Hudson Kinsley, from familis records. Respectfully, WILLIAM B. KINSLEY, No. 47 Maiden lane, April 19, 1875.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 19, 1875. A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-night in honor of the centennial anniversary of the battles

of Lexington and Concord. BOSTON, April 19, 1875. At Acton, Mass., guns were fired and belis rung at sunrise, noon and sunser, in celebration of the Centennial. The monument erected to the memory of Davis, Hayward and Hosmer, who fell in the Concord fight, was appropriately decorated. Dr. G. B. Loring delivered an address in the evening, and a ball closed the events of the day.

Arlington was decorated with flags and mottoes, and salutes were fired and bells rung. At Manchester, N. H., a salute of 100 guns was fired.

Many of the adjoining towns made an extraoradies, assembled last evening in the Union League dinary display of bunting.

The day was one of universal celebration

throughout Eastern Massachusetts.

The day is being celebrated here by the Worrep esentation, it having appeared that the cester Light Infantry, whose active members restrict, was accidentally run over by a Broadway ceived and entertained the survivors of the com-1861, who marched Massachusetts Sixth regiment through Baitimore. The survivors of company K, of Boston, and company L, of Stoneham. of the same regiment, were also included in the list of guests. During the public parade the graves of Colonel Bigelow, who commanded Worcester minute men who set out for Concord 100 years ago at the news of the fight, and Major Harrison W. Pratt. who commanded the infantry on its march through Baltimore, were appropriately

> The afternoon was occupied by a dinner at the Lincoln House. This evening the infantry give a grand ball at Mechanics' Hall in honor of their guests.

A BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

DISCOVERY OF A TOUNG WOMAN'S BODY IN THE GOWANUS CANAL -- A CASE OF MURDER OR SUICIDE.

The discovery in the Gowanus Canal last night of the body of an attractive looking young woman gave rise to a suspicion in the minds of the police of the Eleventh Brooklyn precinct that another murder had been added to the calendar of crime in the City of Churches. The discovery was made by James Walls, a citizen, who saw the body floating under the Ninth Street Bridge. He immedistely notified the police, who secured the corpse, Shortly asterward, Thomas Hynes, residing at No. 9 Ninth street, identified it as that of his sister Cutharine Hynes, aged eighteen years, who had Catharine Hynes, agod eighteen years, who had been missing from his statement it appears more probable that the deceased had committed sunode, than that she had been murdered. Hynes said that his sister came to this country from Oucenstown, Ireland, he had since hived with him at his house in Ninth street, which is one or a cluster of rickety frams tenements. He is a married man, with two children, and having been out of work for a long period, had great difficulty in supporting his isnuy. The additional expense entailed by the arrival of his safer compelled them all to live in a state of poverty and squaor

The adoitional extense of the arrival of his stater compelled them all to live in a state of poverty and squarer that became unbearable to Hynes, on several occasions ne had complained to him sister of his straitened circumnstances, and she sought employment, but without success, He told her on saugrday norming that he wished that she was with their parents in freiand, where she would be much more comfortably situated. She left the nouse with the remark that he wooldn't have occasion to complain of her again. Thinking that she was going to look for work he made no effort to detain her. The young woman was seen going in the direction of the canain lew moments later, and nothing more was known of her till her iffeces body was found floating in the water. Coroner Samms has determined to make a thorough investigation, in order to ascertain, if possiough investigation, in order to ascertain, if possible, how the deceased met her death. It is by no means certain that she committed shielde, as the police think she may have been the victim of one of the gangs of ruffians who muest South Brooklyn.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS AR-

RESTED. Last pight Inspector Wendover, of the Excise Board, accompanied by Roundsman McLaughin, of the Fourteenth precinct, succeeded in arresting the following persons for selling liquor without a license, and also closed up their places :out a license, and also closed up their places:
Thomas Collins, of No. 14 East Honston street;
Thomas Haely, of No. 12 Millioerry street; James
Dillon, of No. 170 Mulberry street; Wallam Greser,
of No. 170 Grand street, and Patrick F. Fivan,
who keeps a place at the corner of Hester and
Mout streets, and another in Authorry street, heat
6; and. The prisoners were all locked up, and will
be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court lins morning. THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SACHEMS LAST EVENING AT THE WIGWAM-AN OVERWHELM-ING VICTORY FOR THE MELLY TICKET-GREEN AND WATERBURY GET WEAK IN THE KNEES.

The largest gathering of big and little "lojuns" of the Tammany Order that was ever held since the good old days before the Ring made the Wigwam a bissing and a byword honest democrats was held last night at Tammany Hall, in pursuance of call issued last week by the Grand Sachem. The object of the meeting was the election of Sachems for the year 1875. The Winskinski, young man Newman, whose hair turned prematurely gray many a year ago by reason of the open door service he has had to undergo for the benefit of the society, was on hand before the setting of the sun, and so no person but a full fledged member of the Order was able to get into the council

of the society, was on hand before the setting of the sun, and so no person but a nuil dedged member of the Order was able to get into the council chamber. He stood at the door with his blanket rolled about his head, his tomahawk in his right nand and his cheese knife in nis left, during the entire meeting, and those who could not give the Passworn, were warned by a savage growt and a whirl of the tomshawk to go to some place where a labor ticket or some other kind of a ticket would make their way easy and comfortable. It is said to say, at any rate, to at the gathering of the "injuns" was the largest, not only in numbers, out in point of respectability that has been held for many years, londed, there were democrars in attendance, men who have been members of the society for sevencen years and upwards, whom the King was never able to invegig irro the peculiar ways of their adoings in the society, and who had come together to testify by their votes their confidence in the present regime.

The "INJUS" who were there.

Among those present were Mayor Wickham, John Keily, ex-Judge Bedford, Abram S. Hewitt, Augustus Scheil, Edward Cooper, Richard Scheil, Henry S, Cinton, Austin Leary, Wilson Small, S. Cox, Dougas Taylor, Colonel John R. Feilows, Judse Donohue, M. T. Brennan, ex-Judge Barbour, ex-Judge Cierke, John Morrissey, Senator Gross, Bernard Reily, General Spinoa, Jerome Buck, John Tyler Keily, Henry Wilder Alien, Judge Speir, Judge Gele, Edward Gale, Judge Acett, Judge Freedman, John R. Finnagan, Judson Jarvis, Charles G. Loew, Judge Lane, Sexton Brown. of Grace church: Corners Croker Woltman and Eickhoff, Aldermen Reily, Lysaght, Shandley, ex-Fresident of the Board of Aldermen Rionard Finnagan, Thomas Whalen, two, though Freedman and Eickhoff, Aldermen Reily, Lysaght, Shandley, ex-Fresident of the Board of Aldermen Rionard Finnagan, Thomas Whalen, two, though Freedman made a long talk, which was carried on quietly mad orderly. When the buildies were contined it was discovered, greatly to the dismay of the two

THE VICTORIOUS SACHEMS.

The following was the regular ticket elected:

REGULAR TICKET.

For Suchems—John Keily, Thomas Dunlap, William C. Conner, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Miles B. Andrus, Frederick Smyth, William H. Wickham, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward L. Donnelly, Henry L. Clinton, Bernard Reilly, George J. Forrest, William Walsh.

Abram S. Hewitt, Edward L. Donnelly, Henry L. Chinton, Bernard Reilly, George J. Forrest, William Walsh.

For Ireasurer—Arthur Leary.

For Secretary—Joel O. Stevens.

For Sagamore—Wilson Small.

For Wiskinski-John D. Newman.

As the Grand Sachem cannot, under the rules, be re-elected. Mr. Schell, it is believed, will "hold over" in that position for another year.

The result of the election, in the opinion of most of the politicians, is a foregone concusion that from this out there will be no jurther attempt "within the lines" to deleat Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK CITY.

John Hubig, of No. 77 avenue B, accidentally fell from a truck at the corner of Twenty-second street and Third avenue, yesterday, sustaining severe calp wound. He was taken to Believ Hospital.

Ann Cushen, living at No. 336 East Thirty-sixth strees, white at work at No. 31 Union square yesterday morning was severely burned by her clothing catching fire from the stove. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Mary Mansfield, living at No. 102 Washington

stage at the corner of Broadway and Wall street of the building, now used as a court room, had pesterday, sustaining a tracture of the leg. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Rapid

Transit Association will be held at the rooms of
the Board of Fire in urance Brokers, No. 162

Broney. Adderman Dwyer, Chairman of the Comthe Board of Fire in urance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, to-cay, at two o'clock P. M. It is proposed at this meeting to hold the election for alrectors of the association.

The trial of Captain Killies, of the Eleventh precinct, charged with extorting money from the propiletors of a beer garden, which was to have taken place before the Board of Police Commissioners at the Central Department yesterday, was adjourned one week at the request of the counsel for the defendant.

At twenty minutes of four o'clock yesterday atternoon James Moran, a child of jour years of age, whose parents reside at No. 409 East Twelfth street, was almost instantly killed while riding in the rear of a tinck driven by John Kiernan, of No. East Fourteenth street, by a parrel falling in his head and fracturing haskuil. The driver arrested. Notification was sent to the Corwas arrested. Notificati oner to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

George Winslow was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday of picking the pockets of passengers on a South Seventh street forryboat and sent to the Pentientiary for one year.

Thomas Sullivan was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday for stealing 1,500 pounds of nitrate of soda from a lighter in the Gowanus Canal, on December 9, 1874. He was con-victed of grand sarceny and remanded for sen-

There was a meeting of the directors of the East River Bridge Company yesterday. Hon. Henry C. Murphy presiding. The Chairman reported that the property taken for the New York anchorage the property taken for the New York anchorage had been paid for, and stated that the unidings thereon would be so d and removed by May 1. A communication was received from Mr. Rosenberg asking it the common did not need some innertaining on James street, brookivm. This ground is near the anchorage, and the erection of a building on it will endanger the cables. Mr. Murphy recommended that it be purchased. After two more courses of stone are laid on the Brookiyn tower it will be ready for the cables.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of City Works was received and placed on tile. The report shows the total replaced on the. The report shows the total receipts during the year to have been \$986,375 01, and the total expensitures \$1,005.815 00, making a denciency of \$19,438 50. The commissioners say in regard to the source of the city's water supply that they are drawing largely from the underground basin, that they anticipate low water and can only calculate on about 27,000,000 gailons a day. A greater supply could only be und by extending the upper part of the storage reservoir, but such supply would proportionately diminish the quantity available for storage.

KILLED BY A FISH BONE.

Coroner Kessler held an Inquest yesterday on the body of John McCormack, who died from asphrxia, from swallowing a fishbone while at suppor at a friend's nouse at No. 72 Tailman suppor at a freede notes at No. 2 tailman street, Brooklyn, on the 9th last. McCormack came over to this city to the residence of his sister. No. 33 Jefferson street, and complained of a pain in his toront. He went to a dispensary, but the physician in caarge was unable to get toe bone out. The deceased, when he alternated to swallow anything, suffered excrumating pain. He had eaten nothing for some case before his decth, for advice of his pain streng he went to the florency.

Hospital, where he was taken with a weakness of some as he was placed byon a best. Bepaty Coroner wars made a post-mortem examination and joined death was due to asphyria from the pressure of the traches of a large assessing the resolvent of the pressure of the property of the party rendered a longement of a first one. The jury rendered a

WIFE MURDER IN JERSEY.

TRAGEDY IN A JERSEY CITY TENEMENT HOUSE-DOMESTIC INFELICITY AND ITS BE-SULTS.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a crowd gathered round the house No. 183 Bay street, Jersey City. Detective Coward, from Police Headquarters, had entered, and he soon appeared with Frederick Blankmeyer, whom he conveyed to the First precinct police station. The prisoner was then committed to a cell on the charge of murdering his wife. It appears that about half-past two o'clock Blankmeyer called on Dr. Hadden and asked him to go and see his wife, who, he said, had just died. The physician proceeded to the front room of the third floor of the building, and there saw the body of the woman. It was a ghastly spectacle. The mouth was gaping, the face was swelled. face was a blackened mass of flesh. Scratches were visible on the neck, the chest part of the back bore evidence bruises, and the position in which the body was found denoted that she cled after intense suffering. Blankmeyer asked the physician to give a certificate for burial, but was met with a decided rejusal. Dr. Hadden immediately proceeded to Police Headquarters and reported the case. The arrest soon followed. Police Justice Keese was notified and an examination was held. Brankmeyer stated that his wife had been visiting on Sunday, and that when she came home about eight o'clock in the evening sne was intoxicated and he reproached her. A quarret was the result and he struck her several blows. She became result and he struck her several blows. She became quiet? After this punishment, and went to bed. That was the last of the unfortunate woman. Inflammation and congestion rapidly set in and death soon ended the struggle.

The electric thid of the deceased, a girl about eleven years old, was then brought forward, and she stated that her father struck mother with his boot and the blow caused her to fail against a table. That is all could be learned from the girl. The deceased leaves two other collidren, who did not seem to realize the terrible tragedy. County Physician Stout and Police Surgeon Bird made a post-mortem examination at a late hour

not seem to realize the terrible tragedy.
County Physician Stout and Ponce Surgeon Bird
made a post-mortem examination at a late hour
last evening. A HERALD reporter, accompanied
by Officer Maginnis, visited the wretched dwelling
an hour after the arrest of Biankineyer. The
rooms were in a squalid condition; the poor,
thoughtless children seemed indifferent and were
uncommunicative. The body lay on a miserable
bed in a small room, the blackened face being
concealed by a damp cloth. The body laid on the
right side, the law requiring that no change be
made till the arrival of the County Physician. The
three children and a sister of the deceased woman
with the officer and reporter, crowded around the
bed. Few words were spo.ea.

"Was your lather drunk when he came in last
night?" was asked of the eldest child.

"Don't know, sir," was the answer given, with
some caution. "He hit mother with his boot, and
she lell agin the tsole out there. I don't know
anything more, sir,"
"terrible, isn't it," whispered the officer, "to
see that young one telling a lie and looking at us
as it she were tanking truth?"

It was ascertained that the deceased woman
was thirty-one years of age, was born of Irish
parents named bolan, in Sussex street,
Jersey City, was married to a man
named dibbons, by whom she had
three children now living and that she was again
married, three years and a naif ago, to the nusband now charged with kining her. They resued
in Steuden street mutil last Thesian, when they
removed to the kouse in which she mae her
death. She had no condren by Blackmeyer.
After the removal on Thesaux, he says, she was
taken ill and was confided to bed on Friday and
Saturday. Coroner l'ynch actived about hail-past
six and viewed the remains.

taken ill and was confined to bed on Friday and Saturday. Coroner Lynch arrived about half-past six and viewed the remains.

The reporter had an interview with Elankimeyer in his ceil. He is a man of more than average intelligence, medium size, pleasant countenance, thirty-six years of age, and wears a offende mustache. He stated that he served two terms in the regular army of the United States. He first enlisted on the sta of August, 1860, and was mustered out on the 14th of October, 1868. "My wide," he said, in answer to one question, "was about five years my junior. She was of very infemberate nature, if have had great trouble with her on that account." Biankimeyer has been employed in onling cars at the Feans; trains Railroad acport in diring cars at the Feans; trains Railroad acport in diring and washing the cars, and in this way he made her acquaintance. acquaintance.

PROBABLE MANSLAUGHTER.

Yesterday evening Joseph Marshall, residing at No. 119 South Seventh street, Brooklyn, while engaged in an altercation with Andrew Anderson, living at No. 339 West Twelith street, was pushed by the latter and leli on the sidewalk. In front of No. 287 West Teath street, sustaining a sever scalp wound and concussion of the oram. The in-jured man was removed to Benevue Hospital, and his assailant was arrested and locked up in the Ninth precinct station house. Marshail's condi-tion is considered quite serious.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

EXCITEMENT IN THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF AL-

DEBMEN. While the Brooklyn Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, were discussing the question of :emoving the Sixth District Court to the Stagg street police station, Alderman Zindel said that he had been informed that the son of the owner An adjourned meeting of the New York Rapid . Board to keep the court room at its present locamutee on Lands and Piaces, had, at a previous eeting, strongly opposed the removal of the ort, and he considers this a reflection on him ten as on the other memoers of the committee He arose from his seat in an excited man.er and moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the matter.

Alderman Fisher did not think it becoming for

Adderman Fisher did not think it becoming for the members of the Board to be bandying words and thought it would be more proper to investigate the remarks of Alderman Zinder.

Adderman Bergen—Alderman Zinder has made no charges against any member.

Adderman Ropes—If the charges were made in the same form against me as they are made against the Committee on Lands and Places, i Should take it up very speedily.

Adderman Dwyer (excitedly)—I know he did not accuse me, for I would not allow him to do so, I say the Alderman from the sixteenth of Nineteenth to charge anything against me.

A resolution notifying the owner of the premises now used by Justice Eames that they would not be required after the list of May, was adopte.

After a lengthy and very exciting debate it was resolved to refer the charges of corruption to a committee, with power to send for persons and

resolved to refer the charges of corruption to a committee, with power to send for persons and

REVOLT AT SING SING PRISON.

SELEURE OF A VESSEL BY ESCAPING CONVICTS-TWO OF THE DESPERADOES SHOT AND SE-VERELT WOUNDED.

A bold attempt on the part of a gang of convicts to escape from Sing Sing Prison was made at that institution yesterday, which resulted in the shooting and possibly fatal wounding of two of the desporadoes.

It appears that about eleven o'clock in the fore-

noon five men employed in the quarries surreptitionally left their work and, after stealing unouserved to the dock, where a sloop was lying waiting for a load of stone, jumped on board. To drive the captain and one man, who formed the crew ashore under penalty of instant death if they refused, was the work or a few moments, after which the hawsers were severed in a trice with a hatches and a large knue in the nands of the convicts. Just the escaping jalibirds were in as the escaping jailbirds were in the act of pushing off from the dock, however, William Gale, one of the guards stationed a new yards from the pot, hastened to the dock, and, syringing on board, drew his revolver and commenced fring at the woning legitives who lost no time in getting ashfore. Two of the men, however, names respectively Alexander Corbett and John McHapin, were severely wonneed, the former being shot in the back, just above the mp, and the latter receiving a son in the right oreast, near the shoulder.

The Prison Physician, Dr. Smith, has been unable to ascertain by proving what direction either of the builets has taken. In the case of Corbett he says the built may have passed into the addingly he will may have passed into the addingly no symptoms to justify that conclusion had developed themselves. He also says that the absence of internal nemorrhage in the case of McHapin would indicate that his right ling was not pierced by the ball. Although both men were tolerably c morrable, in the hospital at nine o cock last evening, neither of them was considered by any means off of danger. McHapin was sentenced June 4, 1813, to twenty years or burgiarr and grand alterny, and to fen years additional or assault with intest to kill. He made an attempt to exape from Advant Prison on long since, and was weamed by a rife on, at the time. Or next was sectioned in Becember 1873, to twenty years' impressment for ourgary.

Only one of the remaining three was were on the soop has been identified, as the others conact of pushing off from the dock, Only one of the remaining three who were on the soop has been dentified, as the others contrived to join a lot of other convicts in a lime kin, and thus conceal their identity. It is believed, however, that one or both are slightly wounded, and in that case their identification is probably only a matter of time. EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

An Interview with J. T. Hoffman on Albany Legislation.

THE CANAL QUESTION CONSIDERED.

What Has Been Done, What Should Be Done and What Will Be Done.

"MY POLICY."

The Governor's Removal Bill and the New York City Charter Discussed.

[From the Albany Press.]

ALBANY, April 18, 1875. Below is the substance of a conversation recently had with ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, by one of his neighbors, a prominent citizen of Albany, on questions now agitating the public

CITIZEN-The excitement in the public mind

caused by the recent developments relating to the management of canals having quieted down somewhat, it has occurred to me that your views, always well considered, calm and no less emphatic, would be of value. The people would read them with much satisfaction. May I ask you to answer a few questions? ANSWER-I am much obliged to you for the kind

way you put the matter, but I prefer greatly not to say anything. My responsibilities as a public man have ceased. My inclination is to leave public affairs to those who are charged with their administration, and my duty, as well as my desire, is to do all in my power to strengthen their nands in their efforts to correct abuses.

CITIZEN-Pernaps the best way to do all that is to speak out your sentiments. Ex-Governors Seymour and Dix have both spoken theirs, and some of your neighbors and a good many other people wonder at your silence. They want to know what you think of Governor Tilden's Canal Message and of the proposed remedies for existing evils.

Answer-Perhaps you are right, and they are not unreasonable. There is no reason except disinclination why I should not speak. I have nothing to conceal, and very little new to say. Hence if I say anything I must talk more or less about my past views and utterances. I think Governor Tilpast views and utterances. I think Governor Tiden's Canal Message a very strong paper. Some people say he has told nothing new; but he certainly has a new way of telling it, and you know there is often as much in the way a story is told as there is in the story itself. He has succeeded in arousing public attention to a degree tar greater than any of his predecessors. He is evidently determined to have a thorough investigation—the people want it, and if good does not result from it I shall be greatly disappointed.

THE DAVIS BILL.

CITIZEN—What do you think of the Davis bill, so called, now before the Legislature which abolishes the office of Canal Superintendent, increases the powers of Canal Commissioners and State Engineer and defines the powers of the Canal Board in certain respects?

ANSWER—Perhaps under the present condition of things the best thing to do is to pass it. To

neer and defines the powers of the Cana: Board in certain respects?

ANSWER—Perhaps under the present condition of things the best thing to do is to pass !!. To put power in the hands of the Commissioners is all right theoretically, but practically, it has never been a very great success. It may, however, be went to try it again for a while. The Davis oill has some excellent provisions. I think, however, the evils are beyond the reach of mere legislation. In order to secure sobstantial and permanent reform we need a radical change by amendment of the constitution. The State in its canal policy has been vibrating for years been contractors and superintendents, Canal Commissioners and the tanal Board—affst one, then the other; here a little, and there a little. Something always wrong, everybody hart and hooved responsible. The result always has been about the same.

Altitle PHECE of HISTORY.

Let me give you, by way of illustration, a little piece of history. Benore I commenced the preparation of my annual desage of 1870 I had learned enough of Cabai mismanuagement to be satisfied that a change in the thea existing laws was desirable, in not an associate necessity. I had conversations with several prominent men, ex-Governor Seymour among others, in the Executive Chamber, He was in layor of the abolition of the contract system for ordinary repairs, a return to the superintendent switch, the superintendent to be appointed by the Conal Board, and of the general policy of giving nower and responsionity to that Board. He also layored the reduction of Lois. His views were in accord in those matters with my own. I recommended them all substantially to the Legislatore, asking that discretionary power to the nulless extent permitted by the constitution over the canals be conferred upon that Board, to take each that it might adopt the test plan or communition of pians possible. It seemed to me that a Board of which not only the constitution over the canals be conferred upon that Board, to take each that it might adopt the have a single near, do the best thing possible for the State and for the canais. At that time there was general dissatisfaction with the contract system and with the Canal Commissioners' management. Boatmen, forwarders, all persons having business on the canalis, were loud in their complaints. The legislature passed a buil substantially in accordance with my recommendations. Chapter 55, Laws of 1870. In 1871, one year after, although everything appeared to be working pretty well, what was known as the Hardenburgh buil was introduced and passed, with only two dissenting votes in each house. This was an activo aboliss the office of superintendent and to give additional powers to the Canal Commissioners, "Ac. Senator Lord and other prominent well-known canal men strongly arged its passage, as well as my approval of it. Lx-Governor Se, moor lavored this bill also. It was in direct opposition to and in effect repealed the law of 1870. I vetoed it for reasons then stated, i understand that Senator Lord has introduced a similar bill this year. I have mentioned these facts to finistrate now rapidly changes in canal pointy are attempted, and how, in a short time, the views of men, even as agic and experienced as ex-Governor seymour, change. In 1870 the mait was ordered to be with the Canal Commissioners to a great extent. Now the cry is have a single head, do the best thing poss the State and for the canals. At that time there experienced as ex-Governor Seymour, change. In 1870 the hault was obelieved to be with the Canal Commissioners to a great extent. Now the cry is against the Canal Board and the superintendents, My idea is there is fault and olame all around, as there must always be where the managing power

My idea is there is fault and olame all around, as these must always be where the managing power is all body and no head.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

CITIZEN—What do you think the Legislature ought to do?

Asswer—Ther ought promptly to propose an amendment to the constitution, changing the whole system of canal management. I am sorry to have to refer to my previous declaration, but I told you in the beginning I have nothing new to say. In 1872 I recommended an amendment, not a new idea, by any means, providing for a super-intendent of punde works, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who should have charge of the canals. In him would be concentrated power and responsibility, and his accountability to the Governor would be direct. The Commission appointed to revise the constitution reported such an amendment to the Legislature, abouting for the appointment and removal of the superintendent of Public Works, and giving him, under certain restrictions, power over the canals. That amendment was never permitted by the Legislature to go to the propie for their approval. In view of recent developments the sooner it is sent to the people in the better. Meanium let the Legislature pass the "Davis bill," or some other bill, for temporary restef, likely to meet the approval of the tovernor, who has as much as any man in the State made the canal question a study, and who is theroughly in

bill," or some other bill, for temporary relief, likely to meet the approval of the Governor, who has as much as any man in the State made the canal question a study, and who is thoroughly in earnest for reform. Senator Madden has, I see, recently reintroduced the proposed constitutional amend ment in the Senate, and I think Mr. Seward has in the House, but an not certain.

LITIZES—Where do you locate the blame in the matter of sweining contracts to such enormous cost beyond the contract prices?

ANSWER—Walt for the report of the Governor's Commission. Upon the facis presented the people with induction to the meeting of the more of the matter of the ma want the power of appointment ity will want the power of appointment. It, wever, hall we near about causal fractus and the sterious power and induced of what is called a Canal Ring is true, my lear is the inspector himself will need a watchman before he has traversed half the length of the towpath.

CITIZEN-What do you think of the proposition retary.

ANSWER—I do not see that there is any proba-bility of the Legislature passing any such measure applicable to the State officers generally, and some of the plans proposed in place of it are not free of objections. The subject of the appointment and removal of State officers is one upon which I long billty of the Legislature passing any anon measure applicable to the state officers generally, and some of the plans proposed in place of it are not free of objections. The subject of the appointment and removal of State officers is one upon which I long ago expressed my declided views, and they are unchanged. They were stated in my annual measure of the politicians. That is nothing to me. Some any they are not democratic. I believe they are right and will, in time, prevail. I must speak decidedly, even at the risk of appearing not over modest, don't believe all the wisdom of the State was exhausted in the Preparation of the constitution of 1846 or embodied in the Constitution of Mair and Constitution of 1846 or embodied in the Constitution of Mair and the 1847 was incomplete. The idea was that the State government should be formed on the model of the leders' government—the State officers forming the Government should be formed on the model of the leders' government—the State officers forming the Government and Interior and Attorney General, &c., form the President's Cabinet. On these recommendations, which were partiy but not windly responded to by the Constitutional Commission, some politicians raised the cry of "centralization," we have been Hiving under a centralization man power," and You know a cry is a great thing in politics. If it was "centralization," we have been Hiving under a centralization, we have been Hiving under a centralization, we have been hiving under the politicians raised the cry of "centralization," we have been living under the politicians which he constitution of State officers to the Governor and appointment of State officers to t

to give the Governor power to remove State

principle when applied to the Mayor of New York ery out "centralization and one main powers when you tak of applying it to the Governor of the State. In regard to city affairs have only to repeat what I have said over and over again in past years that, no good government cas be secred unless it shall have a responsible head, in whom sam be vested an executive power and to whom, as the elected representative of the people, all departments charged with administrative duties shall be directly responsible and accountable. I believe this to be the very loundation stone of a good municipal government. Now I have taked with you too long, I am out of political hie and back in my law office and don't want to give any more opinions except professional ones, except after due and sufficient consideration.

THE PAPAL ENVOYS.

The Papal Envoys did not venture far from the Cardinal's residence yesterday, except in the morning, when they went to St. Gabriei's church in East Thirty-seventa street, where Mgr. Ron cetti and Dr. Coaldl each celebrated a mass. To day they will remain at home, preparing to de part for Baltimore on Wednesday morning. They will remain in the Monumental City until about Saturday next. Archibishop Bailes will accompany them to this city, as the date for the ceremony of investing Cardinal McCloskey with ma scarlet robes and berrette has been definitely fixed upon next Tuesday, the 27th .nst.

A SACRILEGIOUS THIEF.

CAUGHT BOBBING THE POOR BOXES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

During the past six months the poor boxes at St. Patrick's Cathedral have been robbe i daily by some unknown person, and although the police have been watching them constantly for some time no clew was obtained to the thier until last night. The discovery of the pilfering was made gum or other glutinous substance on the lids of the boxes and also on some of their contents, and he ordered them to be watched by a person con nected with the cource, watch was done, but with out success, although the boxes were often completely emptied of their contents. was finally determined to acquaint Captain Allaire of the Fourteenth precinct with the fact. On hearof the Fourteenth presence with the fact. On nearing the case the Captain detailed officer James Bart of his command to work it up, and it possible arrest the sacringious thiel. Since the officer has been detailed at the chirch the edifice has been detailed at the chirch the edifice has remained open every dat, from an early hour in the morning unit a late one at high, on account of its being one of he churches to be visited by Cataones during the jubiles. Last high, about seven of cock, he succeeded it catching the thio in the act, hart was stationed at the rear of the after, on the Mulberry street side of the building, and with a pair of open glasses, was able to watch the boxes on the Moti street side unobserved by any one, and it was in this manner he first signed the time. Captain Allaire was also a frequent visitor at the Captain Allaire was also a frequent visitor at the Captain Allaire went out of the Mulberry street entrance only to enter the one is meantime Officer Hart, being attroop in City of the meantime of the Captain arrested the long looked-for and expert roober, and escorted him to the station house in Molberry street, so that no one could escape. In the meantime of the Captain arrested the long looked-for and expert roober, and escorted him to the station house in Molberry street, when all side alsie, and on the entrance of the Captain arrested the long looked-for and expert roober, and escorted him to the station house in Molberry street, and an only the manner of the Captain arrested the long looked-for and expert roober, and escorted him to the station house in Molberry street, and on the gave his name as August Barta, and said an each no none. He was then searched, and there were long precess of flat while one were lound indicen in his loak, a small bottle, containing some mindiage, was found in one or his pocked, and there were been meaned with the gum. He was looked up, and will be lasen to have been stolen by the cunning thiel is acout \$500. ing the case the Capta n detailed Officer James

THE BRYANT BENEFIT.

At a meeting of members of the press, held at Wallack's Theatre resterday, for the purpose of co-operating with the managers in the proposed benefit on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst. to the family of the late Dan Bryant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

resolutions were unautmously adopted:—

Besolved, That havant learned of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. 10th 1674 and 1674 and 1614 and 1615 and 1614 and 1614 and 1615 and 1614 and 1614 and 1614 and 1615 and 1614 and 1614

A committee was appointed to consider the ad-

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of arranging a supplementary performance, to be given on the evening of the 29th insit it is understood that many of the actors, singers and artists who are inable to appear at the regular matthee performances will lender their services I vinis entertainment, and those woo are desirous of voluncering are requested to communicate with the secretary.

Mr. Floyd, of the amessment Committee, came be die to enset in any represented that the arrangements by the managers were being rapidly completed; that the programmes at the various the atress would soon be absoluted, and that the managers are in rased of the essional aid to accompany the area of the amessment committee. Consisting of Mr. 8. 2. sargets, hoothly, Mr. Wilmam State, San Francisco allostons, Tr. Wilmam States, San Francisco allostons, Tr. Wilmam States, are perfectly as the arrangement, or Mr. W. R. Forth, Wallack's.

The Press committee will have their permanent headquarters at Wallack's Theorem wallack's.

The Press committee will have their permanent headquarters at Wallack's Thoother, where all communications should be addressed to the sec-